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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/871,886	06/01/2001	Adam D. Burstein	81866.0026	2066

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EXAMINER

DUONG, OANH L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/871,886

Applicant(s)

BURSTEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Oanh Duong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 June 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

pd

**DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-21 are presented for examination.

***Claim Objections***

1. Claim 1, 7 and 15 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claim 1, the feature "terminal of a screen" in line 3 does not have a clear meaning; further, there is insufficient antecedent basis for "the domain manager" in line 7 in the claim.

Regarding claim 7, the feature "for like information" should not be used.

Regarding claim 15, the feature "terminal of a request" in line 13 does not have a clear meaning.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tan et al. (Tan) (US 6,314,469 B1) in view of Schneider (US 6,338,082 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Tan teaches a domain management system comprising a front-end domain manager adapted for communicating to a back-end domain manager

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over communication link (Fig. 1 col. 9 lines 28-38), the front-end domain manager receiving an information change message from the operator terminal communicating domain information to be changed by the domain manager (i.e., the iDNS server first receives a DNS request, col. 2 lines 62-63 and col. 10 lines 29-30), the front-end domain manager extracting information from the information change message and generate a text string command message to be sent to the back-end domain manager (i.e., the iDNS 16 extracts the encoded domain name from the DNS request and generates a transformed DNS request ... The iDNS server 16 then transmits its DNS request to conventional DNS name server 18, col. 10 lines 33-44).

Tan does not explicitly teach a front-end manager adapted for causing display of an interface on an operator terminal of a screen requesting operator input of information related to a domain.

Schneider teaches a front-end manager adapted for causing display of an interface on an operator terminal of a screen requesting operator input of information related to a domain (i.e., registration form is provide, abstract and col. 13 lines 12-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan to include interface on an operator terminal of a screen requesting operator input of information related to a domain as taught by Schneider because it would effectively provide domain name registration services to the system.

Regarding claim 2, Tan teaches the extracted information is combined with context information to generate the text string command message (i.e., the iDNS server 16 then repackages the DNS request with the translated corresponding node domain name, col. 9 lines 60-63).

Regarding claim 3, Tan teaches the front-end domain manager receives response messages from the back-end domain manager formatted as text string (i.e., the name server replies to the iDNS server with requested IP address, col. 10 lines 41-43).

Regarding claim 4, Tan teaches fields within the text string command message are separated by a special character (col. 9 lines 37-38).

Regarding claim 5, Tan teaches fields within the text string of the response message are separated by a special character (col. 10 lines 41-44).

3. Claims 6-9 and 14-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tan et al. (Tan) (US 6,314,469 B1) in view of Taylor et al. (Taylor) (US 6,654,830 B1) in further view of Schneider.

Regarding claim 6, Tan teaches a domain management system, comprising:  
a message processor receiving a request (i.e., the iDNS server first receives a DNS request, col. 2 lines 62-63 and col. 10 lines 29-30) and extracting information from the request generate a text string command message to be sent to the back-end domain manager (i.e., the iDNS 16 extracts the encoded domain name from the DNS request, col. 10 lines 33-44);

a command message generator formatting a command message as a text string (i.e., generates a transformed DNS request, col. 10 lines 33-37) and sending the command message over a network communication link to an associated domain manager having direct access to a shared registry system (i.e., the iDNS server 16 then transmits its DNS request to conventional DNS name server 18, col. 10 lines 37-38); and

a return message interpreter receiving from the associated domain manager a return message (i.e., the name server replies to the iDNS server with the requested IP address, col. 10 lines 41-43).

Tan does not explicitly teach request for a change of domain name information a return message including an indication of a success or failure.

Taylor teaches request for a change of domain name information (col. 27 lines 22-47). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan to include request for a change of domain name information as taught by Taylor because it would enable the management of the system to be more simplified (Taylor, col. 2 lines 4-5).

Schneider teaches a return message including an indication of a success or failure (i.e., col. 3 lines 25-51). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan to include a return message including an indication of a success or failure as taught by Schneider because it would provide completely transparent message to the user whether the requested service can be provided or not.

Regarding claim 7, Tan does not explicitly teach information change means and generating confirmation as claimed.

Taylor teaches information change means for accepting a request to change information about a host name, and passing an information change request toward a database (col. 27 lines 22-47). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan to include information change means as taught by Taylor because it would enable the management of the system to be more simplified (Taylor, col. 2 lines 4-5).

Scheider teaches generating confirmation to be included in the return message (i.e., col. 3 lines 25-51). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan generating confirmation to be included in the return message as taught by Schneider because it would provide completely transparent message to the user whether the requested service can be provided or not.

Regarding claim 8, Tan teaches the active domain name is identified within one or more of the command messages (col. 3 lines 63-64).

Regarding claim 9, Tan teaches the network communication link is mediated in part of the Internet (col. 10 lines 66-72).

Regarding claim 14, Tan-Taylor-Schneider teaches authoritative database is a shared registry system (Scheider, col. 4 lines 61-67).

Regarding claim 15, Tan teaches a domain management system comprising a message processing section receiving an information change message from the

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operator terminal communicating domain information to be changed (i.e., the iDNS server first receives a DNS request, col. 2 lines 62-63 and col. 10 lines 29-30), extracting information from the information change message and generate a text string command message (i.e., the iDNS 16 extracts the encoded domain name from the DNS request and generates a transformed DNS request ... The iDNS server 16 then transmits its DNS request to conventional DNS name server 18, col. 10 lines 33-44); a communication section sending the command message over a network communication link to an associated domain manager (i.e., the iDNS server 16 then transmits its DNS request to conventional DNS name server 18, col. 10 lines 37-38); and a return message interpreter receiving from the associated domain manager a return message (i.e., the name server replies to the iDNS server with the requested IP address, col. 10 lines 41-43).

Tan does not explicitly teach authentication and domain/host name interfaces and return message including an indication of a success or failure as claimed.

Taylor teaches An authentication interface generator that generates a message that, when received by an operator terminal, at least in part causes display on the operator terminal a request for authentication from a party seeking access to the domain management system (i.e., window 1400 includes a user logon dialog box 1409, including field for entering a user name and a field for entering a password, col. 26 lines 56-58); a domain/host name identification/name interface generator that generates a message, when received by the operator, at least in part causes display on the operator terminal of a request for input from an operator seeking access to the domain



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management system of a domain/host name to be an active domain name (i.e., a dialog box will appear allowing the user to change the host name, col. 27 lines 5-48). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan to include authentication and domain/host name interfaces as taught by Taylor because it would enable the management of the system to be more simplified (Taylor, col. 2 lines 4-5).

Schneider teaches a return message including an indication of a success or failure (i.e., col. 3 lines 25-51). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan to include a return message including an indication of a success or failure as taught by Schneider because it would provide completely transparent message to the user whether the requested service can be provided or not.

Regarding claim 16, Tan teaches a diagnostic utility adapted to receive at least one diagnostic request about the active domain and to generate a command message requesting execution of a corresponding diagnostic utility (col. 10 lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 17, Tan-Taylor-Schneider teaches the diagnostic utility accesses a shared registry system when executed (Schneider, col. 4 lines 61-67).

Regarding claim 18, Tan teaches the extracted information is combined with context information to generate the text string command message (i.e., the iDNS server 16 then repackages the DNS request with the translated corresponding node domain name, col. 9 lines 60-63).

Regarding claim 19, Tan teaches the front-end domain manager receives response messages from the back-end domain manager formatted as text string (i.e., the name server replies to the iDNS server with requested IP address, col. 10 lines 41-43).

Regarding claim 20, Tan teaches fields within the text string command message are separated by a special character (col. 9 lines 37-38).

Regarding claim 21, Tan teaches fields within the text string of the response message are separated by a special character (col. 10 lines 41-44).

4. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tan et al. (Tan) (US 6,314,469 B1) in view of Taylor et al. (Taylor) (US 6,654,830 B1) in view of Schneider in further view of Klug et al. (Klug) (US 2001/0011274 A1).

Regarding claim 10, Tan-Taylor-Schneider does not teach the information change means resides on a server of an accredited registrar. Klug teaches the information change means resides on a server of an accredited registrar (Fig. 1 page 8 paragraph 58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan-Taylor-Schneider to include the information change means resides on a server of an accredited registrar as taught by Klug because it would allow user to more easily register at other web site via a server of an accredited registrar (Klug, page 1 paragraph 4).

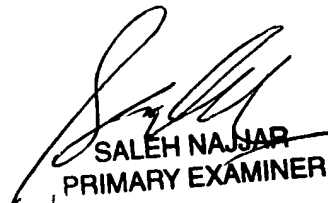
Regarding claims 11-13, Schneider teaches a registrar is capable of accessing a shared registry system (col. 4 lines 61-67). Klug further teaches the information change means resides on a server of registrar (Fig. 1 page 8 paragraph 58).

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Oanh Duong whose telephone number is (571) 272-3983. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 2:00PM - 10:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

O.D  
June 26, 2005

  
SALEH NAJJAR  
PRIMARY EXAMINER